

## Farmer Now Reaping His Reward

By James Wilson,

Secretary United States Department of Agriculture

**M** Gates is right in his assertion that this country is capable of supporting a vastly increased population, but it can only be done with improved and more scientific methods of farming and better conditions all around.

I agree with Mr. Hill. We are not producing foodstuffs in proportion to the increase in population. The chief reason for this is that the number of those engaged in agricultural pursuits is out of proportion to our ever increasing population.

The trouble lies, as I have often said, in the fact that the cities have grown in population at the expense of the rural communities. The people have moved from the country to the town, and in consequence the farms have not produced as they would if the people had remained to work them.

The history of the country for the last fifty years gives abundant reason for this state of affairs.

We began to develop our manufactures about that time. We gave these manufactures ample protection with a tariff which was a good thing for them, and for the farmer, who found thereby a ready home market for his product.

But the factory offered better inducement to the youth of the farm, better wages, shorter hours, the attractions of a town or city life, lights at night, excitement, recreation, many things which the farm had not. This tended to draw the life blood of the farm and did much to begin the trouble. Then we began to build railroads. These in their building and operation took the bone and sinew of the farm throughout the region they traversed.

True, the farmer today is in a better position than he has been for years. He is getting good prices, and we should not begrudge them to him after the long lean years through which he has passed.

He has to work hard, sixteen hours a day at least, but he is getting a long deferred return for his labor. The way to get the people from the city to the farm is a broader and wider distribution of agricultural education.

Most of our colleges today are strenuously at work turning out lawyers, doctors, preachers and typewriters, but few of them make any effort to graduate a farmer. I would have agriculture in some form taught in every seat of learning and in our public schools.

Starting with the fact that while the farmer has to work hard he has as a reward better health, a longer life and a more independent existence than any other man on earth, it ought to be easy to make life attractive.

Then I would have the young men taught the newest and latest methods of agriculture. Show them how they can produce more from an acre than their fathers did, prove to them how to make \$2 where their fathers made but \$1, and you will have offered the inducement needed to check the abandonment of the farm for the city.

## Ravages of Cancer Rapidly Increase

Worst Physical Scourge with Which We Have to Contend

By Dr. E. M. Foote

**I** HAVE no hesitancy in pronouncing cancer the worst physical scourge with which we have to contend today. Cancer is far more to be dreaded than tuberculosis, for, although the death rate from cancer is not yet as great as that from tuberculosis, it is steadily on the increase, while the great white plague has been partially conquered by medical experimentation, and is on the decrease.

Do you know that one man out of every thirty-two and one woman out of eleven now die of cancer in this country? Do you know that, after the age of thirty-five, one man out of seventeen and one woman out of nine die of cancer? And that during this period more women die in the United States of cancer than of consumption?

According to Dr. John A. McGinn, of Philadelphia, who has just completed data for the Philadelphia Medical Society on the subject, the age of greatest frequency has come to be between the ages of fifty and fifty-four, when one man in fourteen and one woman in five die of cancer. If the disease had been exterminated in 1905 in this country, according to Dr. McGinn, a saving of life equal to 373,574 years, or a total saving of more than \$224,000,000 in earning capacity would be the result.

Out of the total population of the registration area of males and females more than thirty-five years old in 1906, there have died, or will die of cancer, 231,509 men and 518,135 women.

And not only in this country, but in the world at large, is the excessive mortality from cancer appalling. It is increasing everywhere. In the last decade it increased 12 per cent. In this country it increased from 53 to nearly 71 per 100,000 of population. From 1901 to 1906 the increases in various kinds of cancer were as follows: Stomach and liver, 1.08 percent; mouth, 0.4 percent; intestines, 0.6 percent; skin, 0.1 percent. The decreases in the various forms of the disease were: Breast, 0.1 percent; other organs, 25 percent.

## Deep-Sea Rivers

By Sir Ray Lankester

**T**HE bottom currents of seas and oceans, such as those which possibly bring amber to our shores, are strangely disposed. The Seigneur of Sark some fifty years ago was shipwrecked in his yacht near the island of Guernsey. He lost, among other things, a well-fastened, strongly made chest containing silver plate. It was found a year later in deep water off the coast of Norway and restored to him!

In the really deep sea, over 1,000 fathoms down, there are well-marked broad currents which may be described as rivers of very cold water (only four degrees or so above freezing point). They flow along the deep sea bottom and are sharply marked off from the warmer waters above and to the side. Their inhabitants are different from those of the warmer water. They are due to the melting of the polar ice, the cold water so formed sinking at once owing to its greater density below the warmer water of the surface currents. These deep currents originate in both the Arctic and Antarctic regions.

## A New Fad

By Ellis O. Jones

**N**EW fad among women is reported; namely, the buying of small farms. To some extent the fad ought to be encouraged, but let us hope it will not extend to the lower strata of society.

If the dwellers of the tenements should take it up and commence to migrate, the great cities would be depopulated, much to the annoyance of those who are depending on these dwellers to do their work, as well as of those owners of the tenements themselves who are sojourning in various parts of the world confident that their rent-collectors will keep duly active and forward periodical checks in ample time to pay recurrent hotel bills and tip the servants.

Anyone who has influence with these dwellers should go to them at once and, in a kindly way, persuade them not to desert the paths of duty at this juncture when everything is getting along so nicely. Even the prospective lowering of the price of corn and wheat would not warrant such an exodus.—From Life.

### Locusts in Panama.

The method of exterminating locusts most generally adopted in Panama has been to dig a trench about fifty feet in length, two feet wide and one foot deep, with perpendicular sides, in which the locusts are driven by men beating the grass and trees with switches. In this way millions are collected and are destroyed with a solution of strong lysoleptol. The trench is then refilled with earth so as to ally the odor.—Argus.

### A Thoughtful Girl.

Probably the most thoughtful daughter in the world lives in Atchison. Although 25 years of age, she still wears her hair down her back to keep her mother looking young.—Atchison Globe.

At the present rate of increase in travel it is estimated that the railways of Manhattan and the Bronx will carry 1,700,000,000 passengers in 1920.

## PALMETTO HAPPENINGS

News Notes of General Interest From All Parts of the State.

### EX-GOV. McSWEENEY DEAD.

Rose From Newbury to Highest Office in His State.

Columbia, Special.—Former Governor Miles B. McSweeney of South Carolina, who had been under treatment at Mount Hope retreat, in Baltimore, Md., since July 18 last, died at that institution at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. For the past week it had been known that the former Governor was critically ill and his wife went to Baltimore to be with him. She was present at the time of his death, as also was his son, Eugene B. McSweeney.

The body was brought to his old home at Hampton, Thursday and interred there.

Former Governor McSweeney was a native of Charleston, S. C., where he was born April 18, 1855. He rose from a newsboy to be Governor of the State, and held many political offices in South Carolina.

He was one of the very few in South Carolina to start out as a strictly poor boy and attain high political position. He was left an orphan in Charleston at the age of 4 years, his father dying there of yellow fever in 1859. At 10 young Miles sold newspapers, attending night school while he clerked in a book store a year or so later. He served an apprenticeship as a job printer and later worked on newspapers in Charleston and Columbia. He won the typographical union's scholarship to Washington and Lee university, but had to return from there in a short time on account of his money giving out. He established The Ninety Six Guardian in Abbeville county in 1877, which became the present Hampton Guardian in 1879. He was chairman of his county Democracy from 1884 to 1894, when he was elected a member of the Legislature. He served as Lieutenant Governor from 1896 to 1899, succeeding to the governorship on the death of Gov. W. H. Ellerbe, being elected to a full term to succeed himself. He was for eight years president of the South Carolina Press Association and has always been popular with the newspaper men throughout the State.

### Farmers Unite in Union.

Union, Special.—Saturday a large mass-meeting attended by representative farmers of Union county was held in the court house here and resulted in the organization of a County Educational and Co-operative union. The object of the meeting was presented in an interesting speech by Mr. W. L. Mahaffey, the State organizer of this union, which has similar organizations in almost all the States in the Union. The following officers were elected: President, D. J. Gregory; vice president, J. B. Tinsley; secretary, J. M. Greer. The meeting of the county union will be held in the court house on each Monday, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock noon.

### Burnett Released on Bond.

Aiken, Special.—Mason Burnett was released Tuesday night on \$600 bond from the county jail. C. K. Henderson and Dr. J. H. Burnett, father of young Burnett, going on his bond. Burnett is charged with the alleged shortage in the bank of Graniteville Burnett having formerly been book-keeper. It is rumored here that the shortage in the bank is much less than was at first estimated. An auditing company has been employed to check the accounts.

### Negro Killed in Greenwood.

Greenwood, Special.—Ed. Turner, a negro, died here Tuesday as a result of a pistol shot wound received from J. T. McDowell, a young white man. The shooting took place Saturday evening in the store of Ranton Bros. here. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that "he came to his death on September 27, 1909, from the effects of a gunshot wound inflicted on his body by J. T. McDowell on the evening of September 25 in the State and county aforesaid."

### Woman Murdered and Mutilated.

Spartanburg, Special.—The discovered early Thursday the mutilated body of Mrs. Martha Foster, concealed beneath a mound of brush and pine needles in a strip of woodland north of Beaumont mill village in this city, has revealed a revolting murder and left the police authorities at sea. Doe Foster, her husband, is held in the county jail awaiting further investigation of the case.

### Four White Men Jailed.

Greenwood, Special.—Four white men, Henry R. Williamson, Sloan Williamson, Ashby King and Sam W. Cooper, were arrested and lodged in jail here Tuesday on the charge of having caused the death of Gus Gilcrease, an old negro, by whipping. The crime is alleged to have occurred near Dysons, this county, on Friday. The men arrested deny the charge.

### Fire Near Alcolu.

Alcolu, Special.—Mr. James M. Montgomery lost his residence with almost all of its contents by fire Tuesday afternoon. It seems that the fire started from the stove flue of the cook room, and being fanned by a strong wind, rapidly spread to the body of the building and before assistance could reach the scene it was nothing but a mass of flames. The barn and other outbuildings caught several times, but were saved.

## DIFFERENCE EXPLAINED

Confusions as to State School Funds Cleared Away.

Columbia, Special.—There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the funds appropriated by the legislature for the aid to weak schools and the money given to the high schools.

The legislature last year appropriated \$60,000 for the high schools of the State and \$20,000 for aid to the weak schools of the State. The funds are not connected in any way.

Since the first of the year 236 schools in 31 counties have been aided. Dozens of applications could not be honored because the last check was sent early in September.

Horry county alone received \$4,715.97. This was distributed among 58 schools in amounts of \$100 or less. In several instances the districts have voted a special school tax in order that they may benefit by this appropriation. One school in Horry county enrolled 75 pupils, was apportioned \$85 from the regular school fund, and paid the teacher a monthly salary of \$40. The patrons subscribed \$15, and received \$32 from the State, thereby lengthening the term one month.

Bethel in Pickens county enrolled 18 pupils, was apportioned from the regular fund \$42.50, and paid the teacher a salary of \$28 per month. Patrons subscribed \$7 and received \$14.

Red Hill in Edgefield county enrolled 80 pupils, was apportioned \$340, and paid the salary of \$85 to two teachers. The patrons raised \$50 and secured \$100 from the State.

Similar illustrations might be given from Marlboro, the richest agricultural county in the State, from Spartanburg, a cotton manufacturing center, from Anderson, the leading county in South Carolina in the production of cotton, as well as from the less prosperous sections. The Association of County Superintendents at its meeting in Spartanburg strongly endorsed this appropriation to weak schools. The experiment of 1909 will probably become a fixed policy in the next few years. At least \$50,000 is needed to supply the demand made during the present, and an appropriation of \$100,000 would not be too large. In the opinion of State Superintendent of Education Swearingen, a local tax should be made the basis for a distributing fund. Subscriptions are unsatisfactory, because they must be solicited every year.

### The High School Law.

The high school law was amended by the general assembly last February by adding an amendment requiring every high school district to levy for school purposes at least a 2 mill tax. This requirement will probably be extended to elementary common schools, for weak schools and high schools are both included in the public school system and differ only in the grade of work. The demand for this appropriation to the common school has been made repeatedly, and the small beginning authorized by the Garris act has received general endorsement throughout the State.

The State board of education at its meeting September 7, passed on high school applications for the coming session. Thirty-eight counties will share in the high school appropriation next year and several applications could not be granted because of the 5 per cent limit imposed on each county by the high school act. More than 75 rural high schools will be in operation this year. It is stated that farmers are beginning to realize that it is better to build up their local schools than to move to town in search of educational advantages. The \$20,000 appropriated by the Garris act for weak schools should not be confounded with the \$60,000 appropriated for the high schools.

### Mulligan Pleads Guilty.

Spartanburg, Special.—"Bud" Mulligan, a former police officer, pleaded guilty to the charge of house-breaking and larceny in the court of general sessions Saturday and was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary on the public works of the county. Mulligan was caught robbing a cash drawer in a book store here some weeks ago. At the time the case was the sensation of the hour.

### Peasum Hunter Badly Hurt.

Waterloo, Special.—Mr. James M. Mundy, a prominent farmer living two miles from Waterloo, was the victim Friday night of a very peculiar and almost fatal accident. Mr. Mundy was possum hunting and while one of the hunters was cutting a tree, Mr. Mundy was on the ground nearby holding a dog. The axe left the handle, striking Mr. Mundy in the neck, the blades penetrating deeply, inflicting an ugly wound. The large vessels in the neck were not severed. Mr. Mundy was prostrated by the loss of blood and by shock. His condition is still serious, but it is thought that he will recover.

### Mistrial in Black Case.

Columbia, Special.—Judge R. W. Meminger Friday dismissed the jury in the case of John Black, accused of accepting bribes while a member of the old State dispensary board of directors, and ordered a new trial. The ground for this action was that the jurors had seen a copy of a local paper, which contained an account of the first day of the trial, and a number of extracts from other papers condemning action of Farnum jury.

### Joe Bates to Die October 29.

Spartanburg, Special.—Joe Bates, the former police officer convicted in the court of general sessions here this week of the murder of Mrs. Doria Boiter, was sentenced Saturday by Judge DeVore to be hanged on October 29. Attorneys for Bates will appeal to the supreme court for a new trial on the grounds that the jury, after having heard the testimony and argument and prior to being charged by the court, was allowed to disperse until the following morning.

## PRESIDENT TAFT'S TOUR

Enthusiastic Thousands Greet Him On His Western Trip.

During Saturday forenoon at Portland, Oregon, the President received from 20,000 school children a tribute which brought tears to his eyes. The boys and girls were banded in red, white and blue rows in the grandstand on Multnomah field to form a "living flag."

The President entered the field through a gate at the crest of a hill and the view of the children bursting upon him all at once called out an expression of wonderment and delight. His entrance was the signal for an outburst of cheering from the fresh young voices which continued until Mr. Taft had taken the place arranged for him on a stand directly facing the "flag." Then he witnessed a drill by the children which combined with their cheers inspired him, he declared, as had no other sight in all his travels.

Following the motions of a leader the children stooped from view, then sprang to their feet with a cheer which fairly pierced the ear and waved red, white and blue banners in a perfect storm of fluttering colors.

Then at the command of the leader to spell "Taft" one set of children with a loud shout of "T" held up yellow banners to form that letter. Then came the "A," "T" and the final "T" followed by a crashing cry of "Taft" which seemed to echo back again from the far distant mountains.

During the exhibition the President stood with eyes fixed upon the children. He asked that the spelling be repeated and it was then that the tears came.

The children were a mass of moving colors, which caused Mr. Taft to consciously to nod his head from side to side in unison with the music and the flowing picture before him. When the drill ended and the children had been called to attention, the President addressed a few words to them.

The Portland tribute was one of the most enthusiastic he has had. The ride through the city was made the occasion of a military display by the United States forces stationed at Vancouver barracks, the troops being reviewed by the President at the conclusion of their escort duty.

On Sunday he preached another sermon, this time at the cornerstone laying of the First Universalist church in East Portland. The President handled the silver trowel and worked hard to see that the stone was properly adjusted. He referred to his various church experiences and in concluding said: "No church in this country, however humble it may be, that preaches the doctrine of true religion and true morality, will lack my earnest support to make it more influential whenever opportunity offers."

The President's train left at 10:10 p. m. over the Southern Pacific for Sacramento, Cal.

Mr. Taft attended the morning services at the First Unitarian church in Portland and listened to a sermon by Rev. W. G. Eliot, Jr. Afterwards he was the guest of honor at a luncheon tendered by Senator Burnes. In the early afternoon he visited St. Mary's Roman Catholic school and made a five-minute address to the school children in which he declared that loyalty to the Church meant fidelity to the country.

The line of march followed by the presidential party to East Portland was crowded and there was cheering all along the way.

Later in the day when he was admitted to membership in the Arctic Brotherhood, an international organization, made up of Canadians and Americans interested in the development of Alaska, the President announced that he intended to visit Alaska next summer and to go as far into the territory as time would permit in order that he might come into contact with the people and see for himself what might best be done for their welfare.

The President frankly told the members of the brotherhood that he did not believe Alaska at this time is ready for entire self-government.

"I am as much in favor of popular government as anybody," declared the President, "but I am in favor of popular government only when the conditions exist under which popular government may be a success and work for the benefit of the people and the government at large. When there are limitations growing out of various circumstances we must take other means until popular government becomes possible, and then, of course, it is the best government in the world."

After passing two days in and about Seattle, President Taft went to Tacoma Friday night and received from an audience that thronged the big armory one of the most cordial greetings of his trip. He was entertained at dinner at the Union Club.

Before leaving Seattle the President paid a last visit to the exposition grounds to view the live stock exhibition. Apparently he found great interest in the exhibit, for he passed more than twice the length of time allotted to it.

Finally, from the judges' stand he made a brief speech amid a chorus of bleats and grunts and towings, complimenting the exhibitors on their fine showing and the progress that had been made in this country in the last 15 years in the way of scientific farming and breeding.

The President lunched at the Seattle Country Club and passed some time on the golf links.

He promised to attend another exposition to be held on the Pacific coast in 1915 in celebration of the completion of the Panama canal. He said the date was beyond his term of office but that his interest in the Panama canal was so great that he would come.

When the President turned south from Tacoma he had completed 5,000 miles of his 13,000 mile journey. In elapsed time, however, his journey was less than one-third completed.

## NEW YORK MAKES MERRY

20,000 People and 54 Floats in the Parade to do Honor to the Memory of Hudson and Fulton.

New York, Special.—Through streets ablaze with bunting and lined with the greatest crowd ever gathered in New York thoroughfares a parade of 20,000 men and 54 floats passed before the envoys of twenty-one nations participating in the Hudson-Fulton celebration. And in its passing, which occupied two hours time, the epoch-making scenes of three centuries, represented in gigantic figures of wood, plaster, paint and tinsel, were reviewed.

The day was bright and the celebration was held without an untoward incident. Along the route of the parade, a distance of over five miles, it is estimated that more than two million people gathered.

As a parade it was as democratic as it was historic; as cosmopolitan as it was democratic. Mayor George B. McClellan and Herman Ridder, vice president of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, headed the line and covered the entire distance afoot. There was no military show, no distinguished personages in vehicles; all, with the exception of the platoons of police mounted on their shiny-coated bay horses, were afoot.

A number of the patriotic scenes were wildly cheered. Among them were "Pulling Down the Statue of George III," "Publishing the Constitution," "Storming of Stony Point," "Capture of Andre," and "Washington Taking Oath of Office."

It was before a distinguished gathering that the parades passed. Vice President James S. Sherman was flanked on either side by the admirals, Lepore and Seymour, of the French and British squadrons, respectively Governor Hughes, Seth Low, Prince Kuni of Japan, and the German grand admiral, von Koester, were seated nearby. Others in the official reviewing stand were Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, of the Atlantic fleet and his staff; Major General O. O. Howard, and Supreme Court Justice Brewer.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the explorer, Governor Hughes of New York, and Governor Fort of New Jersey, were among the guests at a banquet tendered by the citizens of uptown New York to distinguished visitors at the celebration. There was also another official banquet at a casino in the Bronx.

### OFFICER KILLS HIS MAN.

Resisted Arrest and Opened Fire But Falls When Officer Shoots.

Sylvania, Ga., Special.—In a pistol duel at close range Tuesday morning, Clinton Overstreet, a deputy sheriff, shot and killed L. A. Bragg, a planter, on the latter's place, near Woodcliffe, this county. Bragg fired first but his aim was poor and the officer's first shot dropped him. The men were standing but a few feet apart and firing almost in each other's faces. Bragg is wealthy and Overstreet is a relative of former Congressman Overstreet of Georgia. The officer held a warrant for Bragg's arrest. Overstreet went out to the plantation to make the arrest and when he found Bragg the latter began firing. The officer was compelled to shoot, killing his man at the first fire.

### Six Dead in Railroad Wreck.

Chicago, Special.—Six men were killed and a dozen seriously injured early Tuesday when an outbound Panhandle passenger train crashed into the rear end of a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stock train at Twelfth and Rockwell streets. The victims were stockmen, many of whom were sleeping in the caboose of the stock train and members of the stock train crew. No persons on the passenger train were injured. While the accident occurred a few minutes after midnight, the stock train was so completely demolished and the victims so mutilated that six hours later only two had been identified. Four cars were telescoped and the wreckage set afire. Many of the injured were extricated with difficulty from the burning debris by firemen and others who hurried to the scene of the work.

### Federal Government to Aid.

New Orleans, Special.—Col. S. M. Foote, in command of Jackson barracks, left New Orleans late Monday for a personal visit to the stricken section in Louisiana. This step was taken in pursuance to orders from Brigadier General Albert L. Mills, commanding the department of the gulf, with headquarters at Atlanta. Colonel Foote will immediately report the results of his investigation to the War Department at Washington. He says that he already has on hand a large number of tents and that rations can be procured very readily.

### MERELY INTIMATING.

"Do you mean to say that politician's opinions are for sale?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum, "I won't accuse him of selling his opinions. But I will say that his attitude toward some cases resembles that of an expert witness."—Washington Star.

### THE EXACTING BOARDER.

Letter Carrier—Rainy weather, farmer.

Farmer—Yes, our boarders are all kicking!

Letter Carrier—They can't blame you for the weather.

Farmer—Can't, eh? Gosh, some of 'em seem to think I ought to furnish moonlight nights.—Boston Transcript.

## SNAPPY AND BRIEF

Items Gathered and Told While You Hold Your Breath.

### SOME EVERY DAY HAPPENINGS

Lively and Crisp as They Are Garnered From the Fields of Action at Home and Abroad.

At Jersey City, N. J., black hand stories had gotten the children in a parochial school in nervous condition. Some fire works were put off Monday near the building in celebration of some event whereupon 1,000 children stampeded for the doors and fourteen were seriously hurt.

Rain seriously interfered with the Hudson-Fulton celebration Monday at New York.

The Federal government will aid the storm stricken people on the Gulf coasts with the loan of tents, and with provisions and means of sanitation where decomposed animals threaten the health of the survivors.

Minnesota's late Governor, John A. Johnson, left his entire estate of \$25,000 to his widow.

President Taft seems to have accomplished the feat of so adjusting matters in the department that Mr. Ballinger and Mr. Pinehot will both remain in the service though still unfriendly. He emphasizes his adherence to the Roosevelt policy on the conservation of resources.

A disturbance occurred last Saturday morning that interfered with all telegraph lines over the world. The phenomenon is said to be due to the same cause as that of the aurora.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Gold, of Baltimore, celebrated their 65th year of wedded life last Saturday.

President Taft, on last Monday at Helena, Montana, went 1,200 feet down a copper mine therein beating all previous presidential records in America.

A Norwegian ship was founded near the Winter Quarter lightship out from New York Sunday and 12 out of a crew of 18 were drowned.

Canada will place no duty on wood pulp shipped to the United States but will charge for pulp wood shipped out. Her principal is, "All timber to be manufactured in Canada."

Judge Campbell, in the Federal court at McAllister, Monday issued a temporary order restraining the State officials from interfering with the piping of gas out of Oklahoma.

An explosion occurred Monday in Pittsburg, Pa., in the Columbian film exchange by which fifty or more persons were more or less seriously injured and a loss of \$200,000 was suffered.

G. W. Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, says the work on the canal is progressing satisfactorily.

A lad of seven years is to be tried for murder at Spartanburg, S. C.

Five white men and ten Negroes expiated crimes of larceny at Wilmington, Delaware, last Saturday at the whipping post. The fifteen men received the aggregate of 190 strokes of the lash.

Judge W. A. Poe and Banker Robert H. Brown, at Macon, Ga., Wednesday, were discussing the comparative merits of Cook and Peary as to polar honors, till they engaged in a fight.

At Montgomery, Ala., a fire practically destroyed 500 bales of cotton Wednesday.

Wilbur Wright flew around the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe Island, Wednesday, as a part of the program for the day in the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Ex-Governor McSweeney, of South Carolina, died Wednesday at Mount Hope Retreat Hospital, Baltimore.

The estimate of Gov. Johnson's estate grows. At last reckoning it was \$37,000.

A boiler at a saw mill near Caneyville, Ky., exploded Tuesday killing two and seriously injuring three.

There were flurries in the wheat and oats pits in Chicago Thursday by which wheat ran up \$1.06 to \$1.20 and oats from 44.1-2 to 50 cents.

Commander Peary stood on the Roosevelt with Mrs. Peary by his side Friday in the Hudson-Fulton parade and was showered with honors.

Spain is rejoicing over recent victories over the Moors in Africa and the hope of an early termination of the war. In an ambush by the enemy Friday Gen. Victoria and three officers and 14 men were killed.

## FIRE INSURANCE

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